

THE BANNER OF THE IRONSIDES.

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The Banner OF THE IRONSIDES.

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ANNALS OF LAFOURCHE

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Official.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GOLD
HEADQUARTERS U. S. REQUISITIONING CORPS.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 5, 1863.

The officers of the Department will induce the negroes to return to the Plantations, and those who return will be recompensed, and others continuing upon the Plantations to work diligently and faithfully on the Plantations in one or more males in a respective department, or in companies, and perfect schools to be established, where no other more convenient, no school—
Mechanics, Sugar Makers, Drivers, &c.—
These officers will keep claims, and trust them property and give to them at the end of the year one cent each (1-20) part of the year's crop, or a bushel of meal, or flour, or what may be more convenient, no school—
Mechanics, Sugar Makers, Drivers, &c.—
These officers will be held responsible, and will be held liable for their neglect and mismanagement.

Any soldier held Field Warrant, House Servants, Nurses, &c., One Bushel each, and the negroes, who return for the slaves, shall be held liable for the slaves, and shall be liable to pay the value of the laborers as follows:—
Mechanics, Sugar Makers, Drivers, &c., Three bushels, each.
Aida holding Field Warrant, Two bushels each.
Any soldier held Field Warrant, House Servants, Nurses, &c., One Bushel each.
Any soldier held Field Warrant, House Servants, Nurses, &c., One Bushel each.
But not otherwise employed will be required to work upon the public works, and no persons capable of labor will be supported at the public expense in idleness.

E. G. BRICKWELL,

Colonel, Pres'tl'eeans' Commiss.

The undersigned hereby accept the arrangement above proposed, and agree to carry out on their part, for one year from the date thereof, it being distinctly understood that the crop referred to, means the commercial crop, and the acceptance of the same does not imply the assumption of any right of property in the slave or other right of the owner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOLD,

Office of the Surgeon's General, Exe. 6, 1863.

In accordance with the agreement between the Military Authorities and the Planters, based upon General Orders No. 12, January 29, 1863, the Provost Marshal of each parish is authorized to make arrangements with the Planters to said agreement, [above published] and is ordered to carry out in good faith the provisions of the agreement, the part of the authorities.

He will, in good faith, offer all fair and legal inducements to the negroes with the district, in whatever condition or service they may be found, to return to their families and the plantations where they belong.

Whence any negro who accepts in the terms proposed, the Provost Marshal will call for suitable engagements for one year, in good faith. He shall be required to remain upon the plantation to which he is bound, to work faithfully and industriously, and maintain a respectful and subordinate deportment toward his employer.

The Provost Marshals are ordered to prohibit the harboring and employment of negroes laboring upon the public works, and by all parties, either civil or military.

All negroes not acquiescing in the proposed agreement, not otherwise employed, shall immediately be put to labor upon the public works, and all negroes found in the country, cities, villages, towns, or districts, or in any place, except while occupying a means of subsistence, shall be arrested as vagrants, and put to labor upon the public works of the Quartermaster's plantations.

The Provost Marshals will also see that the negroes, entering into the Planters in regard to the negroes, is faithfully and fairly contracted out.

It is not expected that individual contracts will be made with the negroes who return to their plantations, but entered upon the public works, and that they return or remain is to be taken at the option of their master. The officers of the Government who advise and assist their return will feel that they are responsible that the advances presented will be accepted by them.

By orders of the Pres'tl'eeans' Commiss.
Approved: N. P. HANKE,
Major General Commanding.

Written for the Banner of the Ironsides.

In June.

BY CRETINUS.

Whenever sits an Ironsides
With one his uniform beside.

The question rises soon
Do you believe what has been said,
That yes and I, if we're not dead,
Shall to New York next month be led
Shall we go home in June?

"The certain" is the response,
I know (at least) from thirty three,

That in the coming moon
We'll take our knapsack and our gun,
And bid farewell to Terrelleons,
And Circle Roads and southern sun
We Shall go home in June!

Then looking backward with a sigh,
Another says "We'll go or die."

For here 'tis hot as noon
From early breaking of the light
Till half-past twelve 'clock at night
And how the d— mosquitoes bite.

Then looking backward with a sigh,
Another says "We'll go or die."

For here 'tis hot as noon
From early breaking of the light
Till half-past twelve 'clock at night
And how the d— mosquitoes bite.

When we're upon the ship again,
And with us baled up the main,
We'll fly like a balloon;

In summer there no gates they say
To derive six hundred miles a day
And keep us out of New York Bay
So we'll reach home in June!

Pure minded men of moral rare,
Where is your patronage — where?

Heaven's first, most precious boon,
Have you Bull's Run, Bull's Bluff, got
To wrap us in their foul stinks, why not
Load up your gun and take a shot
The Rebels at, in June?

The traitors emblem is astown,
It hangs in many a southern town.

We have the "Oss Star" (and
Sons of New York, shall it still wear)
While we're in arms to save
The Union from disgraceful grave

shall we go home in June?

Loud let the Chorus swell so — NO
We're here more appearance

We'll march round rush to meet the foe
Better to die war's fierce strife
Than leave the state with evils rife
We'd gather together up o'er the

For our last home in June

Girl on your belt not bayonet,
And firmly let your heart attest;

So that it may not swoon,
When the red battle-field in view,

But prompt to run the Rebels through
For all they've done and tried to do
We'll send them home in June

Camp, Exe. April 1st 1863

Camp Hoy April 15th 1863

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The Banner of The Rebels,

TUESDAY MAY 5, 1862

Co D of the 176th Reg't N.Y.V., which has been stationed in this town for the last two months, has rejoined the Regiment at Tigerville, with the exception of about twenty-five men who were retained here as Provost Guard. From the many marks of attention and friendship shown our men by the citizens, and the expressed regret at the Company's departure, we may truly say that we have not only made a great many friends but have given entire satisfaction in the course we have pursued. Our men have always endeavored to perform the duties assigned them promptly and faithfully, though they have been at times disagreeable. Whatever may be said against us by our adversaries, whatever fault they have found in our actions, we have only to say that we have adhered strictly to the orders we have received from time to time; therefore, if blame is attached to any one it must not rest with us. As our company has now returned to the Regiment for duty we trust that we will give as much satisfaction there as we did here.

There has been one annoyance that our men ~~had~~ been subjected to in this place that we cannot refrain mentioning at this time. It was the habit which some ladies had of singing the Bonnie Blue Flag, and other disloyal songs whenever our men were in hearing of them. Though we like to listen when the fair ones sing, we would prefer hearing something that is not offensive to our ears and feelings. We will not say that they so far forgot common courtesy as to mean it as such, yet, if they only looked at the matter in the proper light the fact must be apparent to them. If they considered properly the relative positions and sentiments of either party, we cannot think they would be guilty of singing offensive songs in our presence especially, when in other places the act is punished as a crime by fine and imprisonment.

Operations on the Teche.

We copy the following particulars from one of the New Orleans Journals:

On the morning of the 13th inst, at daylight Gen. Grover's Division, arrived at Indian (sometimes called Irish) Bend, on Grand Lake, and prepared to land. Lient. Col. Fisk, of the First Louisiana Infantry, was the

first to land, with two companies from his regiment—one of which he employed as skirmishers, and the other he kept in reserve. The spot chosen for the disembarkation was a plain or clearing, of a semi-circular shape, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, through which ran a road to the woods, at a right angle from the lake. Lient. Col. Fisk followed this road towards the woods, and when within a short distance, discovered the enemy, afterwards ascertained to be about 300 strong. They had two pieces of artillery, from which they opened a brisk fire on Lient. Col. Fisk's two companies. The fire was returned by our men, and the skirmishing between those forces lasted for about three quarters of an hour; when Col. Holcomb arrived at the head of five more companies of the same regiment, and made a rapid charge into the woods where the enemy was concealed. Lient. Col. Fisk was wounded in the preliminary skirmish, and lost about fifteen men.

The strip of woods here was about a mile in width, and the 200 retreated across it closely pursued by Col. Holcomb, until they formed a junction with the main body of the rebels. Following closely after Col. Holcomb came Lient. Col. Warner, with the 13th Connecticut Co't Molineaux, with the 159th New York, and Lient. Col. Cassidy, with the 6th New York. Brig. Gen. Dwight, of the 1st brigade, was with this force, and in command. The enemy was posted upon an open field, near the intersection, and consisted of an considerable force of infantry, four well-handled pieces of artillery, and about 800 Texas cavalry. Gen. Dwight formed his line of battle under cover of the woods, with the 13th Connecticut on his right, where he held the enemy in check, without artillery, for about an hour, when Gen. Grover arrived with Closson's battery of six pieces. An artillery duel was now opened which was of a very spirited nature, and resulting in the retreat of the enemy. A pursuit was made, during which an unceasing fire from the four pieces of artillery was kept up on our advanced skirmishers.

On crossing the bridge over the Teche at Mrs. Porter's plantation, the Texas cavalry were dismounted and ordered to make a stand and destroy the bridge, with the intention to check Gen. Grover's advance. The importance of this bridge was fully appreciated by both commanders and Gen. Grover ordered Capt. Barret's cavalry reinforced by twenty-five mounted infantry from the 1st La to charge the enemy and save the bridge at all hazards.

A most furious, brilliant and successful charge was made by this cavalry force, the Texans were driven across the Teche and the bridge was saved.

Artillery firing was kept up after our cavalry had secured the bridge but without much of my result. The night closed around Gen. Grover's Division encamped in a strong position with the Third Brigade, Col. Birge, thrown forward as an advance.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the whole division again got in motion and marched in the direction of the enemy, who were between our forces and the town of Franklin, about three miles above the latter. At the end of half an hour we were encountered pretty strongly posted under cover of the woods and the bank of the Teche.

As soon as it was known that the moment for action had arrived, Gen. Grover formed his troops in line of battle as follows: He established

his head-quarters about a mile and a half from the enemy's front, and sent the Third Brigade on to make the attack. Col. Birge now advanced in line of battle, with the 13th Conn. on the left, the 159th N.Y. in the centre and the 91st N.Y. on the right.

The 26th Conn., Col. Bassel, and the 26th Me., Col. Hubbard, were also deployed to advance as skirmishers.

While this force was advancing rapidly as the nature of the heavily ploughed field would permit, an extraordinary fire was kept up on both sides, the rebels having some advantage in position. The two regiments in advance soon came upon a large force of the enemy and a furious fire followed.

Our loss was about 70 here, in such Reg't the 26th Conn and 26th Me. But the main body of the brigades was advancing at a double quick led on by Col. Birge, and soon passed the point where the skirmishers were. A fire of musketry at not more than one hundred yards distance. For some reason, the 91st N.Y. made a halt under cover of a ditch, while the left kept marching on towards the enemy. This halting gave the left wing of the enemy a chance to flank the 159th, and he was not slow to take advantage of the mistake. Col. Molineaux now found his regt in a precarious condition, suffering from an inaccurate fire from the enemy's centre and left wing. He accordingly gave the order to halt and lie down. In this position he was comparatively safe; and the 159th recovering from the error into which it had fallen came nobly up to its proper place and drove the left wing from position; and at the same time, Col. Molineaux gave the orders to up and advance. The 13th Conn under Lt. Col. Warner, was in the mean time steadily advancing against a most determined enemy. After Col. Molineaux gave the orders to up and advance he received a wound on the left side of his face from a minie ball, which proved severe, but not dangerous. His Lt. Col. had previously been killed.

The Major of the reg't was serving on Gen. Grover's staff, and was not on the spot; two other officers mortally wounded; yet, notwithstanding all this and the fact that they had lost about 150 of their brave comrades, this heroic regiment went on with a will, and with the other two reg'ts, put the enemy to a complete rout.

A least 800 prisoners were secured on the retreat and pursuit that followed and large numbers of killed and wounded were left on the field. These were taken care of and the wounded attended to with the same care as bestowed on our own men. The rebels engaged consisted of

Sibley's Brigade, the 18th and 28th La. and abtalion of Texas cavalry 800 strong. Their artillery consisted of our pieces. Most of the prisoners taken on the field are Texas and Louisiana troops. At about the time the enemy showed symptoms of giving way, the gun-boat Diana appeared at a point in the river where she could shell any part of the field with her large guns.

Against this formidable enemy, a force of sharpshooters from the 12 Mo. of the 9d Brigade, and a section of artillery were sent. The land forces retreated at nine o'clock, when the engagement with the Diana began.

After a three hours fight the gun-boat was set on fire and blew up. Immediately after the destruction of the Diana, which was about 12 o'clock, Gen. Weitzel's brigade came up and for a moment a junction, the whole corps bivouacked on the battle field. The killed and wounded on both sides were attended to. On the 13th the whole corps started up the Teche in pursuit.

The enemy, however made no further attempt at a stand until he reached Vermillion bayou, where he made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to check our army. Before reaching here, he kept up a constant skirmishing fire from his retreating artillery, which greatly annoyed our advance, but could not stop it.

The fact that many of our men received bayonet wounds, is an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest of the 11th.

D. Troop, A. S't Surgeon of the 176th Regiment, has kindly furnished us with the following sanitary report of the command.

Deaths in the 176th Regt. N.Y.S.V.
1st Lieut. J. K. Lawrence Co H April 1
Priv. John Cannon Co D March 3d
" James W. Davis " E April 23d
" Curtis Holt " A " 16th
" Gerard DeHanne C April 21st
Frc. Williams Co A, died in Gen Hospital, also Coulter of Co G.

Our Surgical practice has been confined to the coloured population. Several negroes who have been shot by their masters, have been sent to us to have the bullets removed. The Regt. is in a good state of health. Our morning report, shows only 19 inmates for April 26, and all able to walk about and eat full rations.

In our last issue we stated that Lieut. Fry of Co F, had resigned.

We have since learned the statement was erroneous.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday the 17th inst., as Sergt M. C. Earl was riding on horseback near the bridge, upon the opposite side of the bayou, his horse became frightened and commenced to run furiously; at the same time the saddle became loose, and in rounding a curve in the road turned over throwing the rider to the ground, the horse striking him on the ankle.

The fall and blow dislocated the ankle and broke some of the minor bones. The sergeant was very kindly

attended to by Mr Ragan, who came up with his carriage and was conveyed to the Headquarters of the Provost guard, where he is under the medical treatment of Dr. Dedrick, of this place.

He is rapidly improving. In consequence of this the publication of the banner of The Ironsides was unavoidably delayed.

The editor is now absent on business with Gen. Banks at the front. As he will also visit Gen. Weitzel, who is with the advance, we hope in our next issue to give our readers some idea of what is going on in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

We have just heard that Captain Dwight, of Gen. Richardson's Staff, has been basely murdered by guerrillas near Washington. As the editor is now in that vicinity we shall probably get full particulars from him on his return.

The report of the committee on the conduct of the war, severely censures Gen. McClellan's campaign.

A letter from near Vicksburg says that within the last month foraging parties have been frequently sent out from the different corps of Grant's army and have succeeded in obtaining possession of large quantities of cotton and corn. Grain has been found in such abundance on some of the plantations that most of our army horses have been fed at the expense of the confederacy since the commencement of the siege.

In addition to the thousands of bales of cotton already seized and sent up the river, there are thousands more in hiding places of which our officials are informed, and which will be taken care of as soon as the water recedes so as give our troops chance to get at them. In one place there are twenty-five hundred bales of the staple belonging to the confederacy being a part of the basis for the government loan. It is inaccessible at present, but will with much reach in a few weeks.

The same writer adds:

"When General McPherson came to Lake Providence he found several thousand acres of unpicked cotton in neighborhood of the town, on plantations that had been deserted by their owners and occupants. By directions from Gen Grant this was all turned over to a party from Memphis who agreed to harvest it on shares for the Government, they paying all expenses for picking, baling, and transportation to Memphis. The field labor is done by the contrabands furnished by the Government—but fed and paid by the contractors. The negroes not unfrequently make from three to four dollars per day at the price allowed one dollar per hundred for picking. They get the best of rations and good quarters. The contractors make large profits from the bargain.

On the 22d, an iron-clad cut in the vicinity of Vicksburg, the present enterprise which is under the direction of Colonel Bassell, who cut the famous canal at Island No. 10, and is to extend from the Mississippi about a mile above Young's Point into a "canal" bayou, which itself runs into the river at a point some distance below Warrenton.

The use of this canal would be that our gun-boats and transports once safely below Warrenton, we may silence its battery and land troops below it to ascend and occupy its heights, and thus threaten Vicksburg's rear from below in the same manner that our attack on Gaines's Bluff would threaten it above. Moreover, we could ascend Big Black river far in the rear of Vicksburg and cut off retreat.

Admiral Porter has effected a junction with Admiral Farragut. Grand Gulf has been captured and the iron-clad fleet is now proceeding to the attack of Alexandria. Gen. Banks is advancing toward that city with his army. Gen. Grant is marching down the east bank of the Mississippi and the rebels are flying before him. It is stated that Vicksburg is being evacuated by the enemy.

On the 23d ult., a Union force 300 strong made a raid on the Southern rail road at Newton Station. They burned two trains of cars, the depot, two commissary buildings and paroled what prisoners they made.

It is reported that Gen. Hooker with Forty Thousand men has crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's and United States fords without any molestation from the enemy.

It is also reported that our forces evacuated Williamsburg and that the place was soon after occupied by Gen. Wise.

The Louisville Democrat says that Gen. Rosecrans is placing the whole Cumberland in a strong state of defense. A correspondent says that the General seems to have a vision of the future, when Tennessee will be the theatre for the grand and final struggle of the war, and, accordingly, preparing to meet the shock.

The recent reconnaissance in Charlestion harbor by our Iron-clads proved quite successful in its object though we sustained the loss of a Monitor the Keokuk from the concentrated fire of the rebel batteries. One of our Monitors went as far as the inside obstructions, passing the rebel batteries in a perfect storm of shot, and obtained valuable information about the fortifications and obstructions. The Whitby battery, was the only vessel lost though two or three other Monitors were slightly injured. General Hunter's forces returned to Port Royal with the fleet, to make preparations for a further, final attack.

Camp Finn

Chronicles of the One Hundred and Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1st. Man that is born of woman, and enlists as a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-Third Ohio, is of few days and short "rations."

2d. He cometh forth at "reveille" is present at "retreat," ye even at "tattoo," and retireth apparently at "taps."

3. He draweth his rations from the commissary, and devoreth the same.

He striketh teeth against much "hard-tack," and is satisfied. He filleth his canteen with "applejack," and clappeth his mate thereof upon the bung of a whisky barrel, and after little while geth away rejoicing in his strategy.

4th. Much soldiering has made him sharp—yea over the seat of his breeches is in danger of being cut through.

5th. He covenanteth with the credulous farmer for many "nikeys and chickens" also at the same time, for much milk and honey, to be paid for promptly at the end of ten days, and lo! his regiment moveth on, the ninth to another post.

6th. His tent is filled with potatoes, cabbages, turnips, kraut and other delicate morsels of a delicious taste, which abound not in the Commissary Department.

7th. And many others singe not in the "returns," and which never will return; yet of a truth, it must be said of the soldier of the One Hundred and Twenty-Third, that he taketh nothing that he cannot reach.

8th. He firth his Austrian ride at midnight, and the whole camp is aroused and formed in line of battle, when lo! his mess come bearing in a nice porker, which he solemnly declarereth so resembled a boar that he was compelled to pull the trigger.

9th. He giveth the Provost Marshal much trouble, often capturing his guard, and possesseth himself of the city.

10th. At such times "lager" and pretzels flow like milk and honey from a generous hand. He giveth without stint to his own comrade; yea, and withholdeth not from the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry or the lean, lank, expectant Hoosier of the "Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania."

11th. He strichesth forth his hand to deliver his fellow soldier of the One Hundred and Sixteenth from the power of the enemy; yea, he starteth at early dawn from Petersburg, even at "double quick" doth he go and toleth on through much heat, suffering and privations sad and much "extortions of spirit," until they are delivered.

Vorily I say unto you, after that suffereth for want of tents and camp kettles. Yea, on the heights of Moorefield his voice may be heard proclaiming loudly for hard tack and coffee; yet he murmureth not

12th. But the grunt of a pig or the crowing of a cock awakeneth him from the soundest sleep, and he goeth forth until baited by the guard, when he instantly clappeth his hand upon his "bread-basket," and the guard, in commiseration, alloweth him to pass to the rear.

13th No sooner hath he passed the scute's heat, than he striketh a "heeline" for the nearest hen coop, and seizing a pair of plump pullets, returneth soliloquising: "The noise of a goose saved Rome," how much more the flesh of chickens preserveth the soldier.

14th He even playeth curveth with the parson to see whether or not there shall be preaching in camp or the following Sabbath; and by dexterously drawing from the bottom a jinx, goeth away rejoicing that the service is postponed.

15th And many other things doth he, and lo! are they recorded in the "morning reports" of Company B?

Yea verily.

As a river returns its wat^r to the sea, whence it is supplied, so the grateful man despieth in returning a benefit received.

When a man owns himself to be in error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

There are men in whose presence we feel no pleasure. Truly speak we are disgusted; and even if they say nothing they annoy us.

Artemus Ward says, at one of the circles recently held at the White House at Washington, the question was asked if the spirit of Andrew Jackson was present? The answer was—

"No not much."

It was then asked,--

"Has the spirit of Jackson been here recently?" to which the reply was given that the spirit of Jackson had not been within a hundred miles of Washington for a good many years.

The young lady who "jumped at an offer," dislocated her ankle, and threw her heart out of place. At last accounts she was recovering.

A capital story, related by Major Bowie, of a compromise candidate named Bean, is given in the Nevada Journal. Bean was told if he would withdraw his name from the canvas, they would make him Minister to France. He replied:—"Wal, I don't know, but to tell you the honest truth gentlemen, I never preached a sermon in my life."

Some slandering old bachelor says it is much joy when you first get married, but it is more jawey after a year or so.

It is never more difficult to speak well than when we are gotting ashamed of our silence.

The best use that can be made of his life is to get out of it aight.

Official.

Ms. Ques. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
17th Army Corps, Camp near Baton Rouge.
March 29, 1863.

General Orders No. 23.

All Officers and soldiers, and all followers of the army of whatever character, in this Department, are forbidden to engage, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of the products of the country, or to use the means of transportation or material of the army for the purpose of speculation or to assist those who are engaged in such practices. A reasonable, unusual and severe punishment Commanders of Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Posts will report any violation of this order, and take every possible precaution to enforce its strict observance.

Prohibited depredations will be suppressed by the officers and men of the property of the Government, or private use or equipment, demoralize the army and diminish the service. Commanding officers will be held responsible for the conduct of their men, and for the summary punishment of offenders. A man who abandons his bag and baggage, leaves the field of battle to pilage and plunder women and children, or the property of people, deserves and should receive the summary infliction of the penalty of death denounced by the Articles of War for his crime. It is the legitimate right of an enemy to stamp its upon the country it occupies. This right will be exercised by the commanding general and the Government will enter to the country and to the country for that which it applies in the use or wants of the people, but all services must be made by authorized officers, commanded for the child of the proper department, according to the nature of the property and a reasonable application to the uses and wants of the Government.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BAXTER,
Hiram C. Brown, Assistant Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS 1st Battalion, 17th U.S. Inf'y.,
New Orleans, March 29, 1863.

As much opportunity arises about the persons of the officers and their dependents, it is advisable to see through this in the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, a Battalion and Division, that all pay and per diem have been paid, and made up, and that they be paid, and have been sent to me daily.

Paymaster now owing the amount of funds from the North, which are daily expected, and as soon as received they will immediately proceed to the camp of the officers or Regiments assigned to them, and complete their pay and per diem as promptly as possible.

Companies, Detachments, etc., are paid to December 12, 1862, will be paid before those date.

W. W. SUMMERS,

Senior Paymaster, Department of the Gulf.

BROTT, DAVID & SONS,

Shipping and Commissioners

MERCHANTS,

Corner of New Roads and Gravier Streets

NEW ORLEANS.

Represented in Thibodaux

etc.

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Crockery

Hardware,

—AND—

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